

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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MICHAEL MCINTOSH,

Plaintiff,

COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

-against-

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, a municipal corporation;
POLICE OFFICER JAMAR GODDARD (SHIELD NO.
10440) in his individual and official capacities,

Defendants.
-----X

Plaintiff, MICHAEL MCINTOSH, by his attorney, Steven E. Lynch, alleges for his complaint against the defendants as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Plaintiff brings this action for compensatory damages, punitive damages, and attorney's fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 42 U.S.C. § 1988 for violations of his civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

JURISDICTION

2. This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

3. Jurisdiction is founded upon 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343.

VENUE

4. Venue is properly laid in the Eastern District of New York under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2), in that this is the District in which the events or omissions underlying the claim arose.

JURY DEMAND

5. Plaintiff respectfully demands a trial by jury of all issues in this matter pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b).

PARTIES

6. The plaintiff is an African-American male and was at all relevant times a citizen of the City and State of New York.

7. Defendant, the City of New York, was and is a municipal corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York.

8. Defendant, the City of New York, maintains the New York City Police Department, a duly authorized public authority and/or police department, authorized to perform all functions of a police department as per the applicable sections of the New York State Criminal Procedure Law, acting under the direction and supervision of the aforementioned municipal corporation, the City of New York.

9. At all times hereinafter mentioned, the individually named defendant, Police Officer Jamar Goddard, was a duly sworn police officer of said department and was acting under the supervision of said department and according to their official duties.

10. At all times hereinafter mentioned, the defendants, either personally or through their employees, were acting under color of state law and/or in compliance with the official rules, regulations, laws, statutes, customs, usages and/or practices of the State or City of New York.

11. Each and all of the acts of the defendants alleged herein were done by said defendants while acting within the scope of their employment by defendant City of New York.

12. Each and all of the acts of the defendants alleged herein were done by said

defendants while acting in furtherance of their employment by defendant City of New York.

FACTS

13. On August 7, 2012, at approximately 1:29 a.m., plaintiff was walking home from work.

14. In the vicinity of 872 Ashford Street, Brooklyn, New York, Police Officer Jamar Goddard, Shield Number 10440, approached plaintiff and grabbed plaintiff's pocket. Plaintiff told Police Officer Jamar Goddard that Police Officer Goddard was not allowed to search plaintiff.

15. Police Office Jamar Goddard continued grabbing and squeezing the pockets of plaintiff's shirt and pants.

16. Police Officer Jamar Goddard slammed plaintiff on the concrete.

17. Police Officer Jamar Goddard placed Police Officer Goddard's elbow on plaintiff's neck, forced plaintiff's face to the concrete, and searched plaintiff's pockets.

18. No contraband was recovered from the plaintiff or the plaintiff's vicinity.

19. Plaintiff was arrested and transported to the 75th precinct located at 1000 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

20. Police Officer Jamar Goddard strip searched plaintiff in the 75th Precinct.

21. As a result of the defendants' above-mentioned actions, the plaintiff suffered pain and injuries to his knees, elbows, neck, and back.

22. After his release from custody, plaintiff sought treatment at Brookdale Hospital.

23. On or about August 7, 2012, plaintiff was charged with Penal Law section 110/215.40 attempted tampering with physical evidence obstructing governmental administration in the second degree, and Penal Law section 205.30 resisting arrest.

24. Subsequently, all charges against plaintiff were adjourned in contemplation of dismissal.

25. As a result, the plaintiff's criminal case was dismissed and sealed.

26. As a result of the above-mentioned arrest, plaintiff was terminated from employment as a counselor.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

42 U.S.C. § 1983 -Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Violations for Unlawful Stop and Search

(Against the Individual Officer Defendants)

27. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "26" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

28. Defendants violated the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment because they stopped and searched plaintiff without reasonable suspicion.

29. As a result, plaintiff sustained the damages alleged herein.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

42 U.S.C. § 1983 -Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Violations for False Arrest
(Against the Individual Officer Defendants)

30. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "29" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

31. As a result of defendants' aforementioned conduct, plaintiff was subjected to an illegal, improper, and false arrest by the defendants. Plaintiff was taken into custody and caused to be falsely imprisoned, detained, confined, incarcerated and prosecuted by the defendants in criminal proceedings. In the above-mentioned actions, defendants acted intentionally, willfully, with malice, and without probable cause, privilege or consent.

32. Plaintiff was conscious of his confinement.

33. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff's liberty was restricted for an extended

period of time, plaintiff was put in fear for his safety, was humiliated and subjected to handcuffing, and other physical restraints, without probable cause.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

42 U.S.C. § 1983-Fourth Amendment Violation for Illegal Strip Search in 75th Precinct

(Against the Individual Officer Defendant)

34. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "33" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

35. Police Officer Jamar Goddard's strip search of plaintiff in the 75th precinct was illegal because no police officer had reasonable suspicion to believe that the plaintiff was hiding illegal items under his clothes or had committed a crime.

36. Moreover, at the time of plaintiff's strip search in the 75th precinct, plaintiff had not been arraigned before a judge nor been admitted to a correctional facility.

37. By virtue of the foregoing, the defendants deprived the plaintiff of his Fourth Amendment rights under the United States Constitution to be free from unreasonable searches of his person and are liable to plaintiff under 42 U.S.C. §1983

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

*42 U.S.C. § 1983 -Fourth Amendment Violation for Excessive Force
(Against the Individual Officer Defendants)*

38. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "37" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

39. While in the course of his duties and while acting under color of law, Police Officer Jamar Goddard effected a seizure and arrest of plaintiff by intentionally using excessive physical force against plaintiff, including but not limited to slamming plaintiff on the concrete.

40. The physical attacks of the individual officer defendant on plaintiff were

objectively unreasonable.

41. The individual officer defendant's use of excessive physical force caused injuries, including but not limited to, the plaintiff's elbows, knees, neck and back.

42. By virtue of the foregoing, the defendants deprived the plaintiff of his Fourth Amendment rights under the United States Constitution to be free from unreasonable seizures of his person and are liable to plaintiff under 42 U.S.C. §1983.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Municipal Liability (Against Defendant City)

43. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "42" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

44. The City of New York and the New York City Police Department fail to scrutinize officers and divisions with a history of multiple lawsuits for civil rights violations, like the individual defendants.

45. The City's continuing failure to deter police misconduct has led to ever increasing numbers of lawsuits for repeated misconduct by the same officers, same units, and same precincts. In the fiscal year of 2012, there were 2,004 tort cases commenced against the New York City Police Department, up from 1,425 tort cases commenced for the fiscal year of 2008.¹ The City of New York has paid at least \$80 million for torts against the New York City Police Department since the fiscal year of 2008, peaking in fiscal year of 2009 when it paid out more

¹ Fiscal 2013 Preliminary Mayor's Management Report for the New York City Police Department, available at www.nyc.gov/html/ops/downloads/pdf/mmr0912/nypd.pdf, see page 5, last visited on January 24, 2014.

than \$117 million.¹ In the past ten years, the City of New York has paid nearly a billion dollars on lawsuits brought against the NYPD.²

46. The widely held assumption is that civil rights lawsuits deter police misconduct. “The purpose of § 1983 is to deter state actors from using the badge of their authority to deprive individuals of their federally guaranteed rights and to provide relief to victims if such deterrence fails.” Wyatt v. Cole, 504 U.S. 158, 161, (1992) citing Carey v. Phipps, 435 U.S. 247, 254-257, (1978). “As far as we know, civil liability is an effective deterrent [to civil rights violations], as we have assumed it is in other contexts.” See Hudson v. Michigan 547 U.S. 586, 598 (2006) citing Correctional Services Corp. v. Malesko, 534 U.S. 61, 70 (2001) and Nix v. Williams, 467 U.S. 431, 446, (1984). “It is almost axiomatic that the threat of damages has a deterrent effect (citation omitted) surely particularly so when the individual official faces personal financial liability.” Carlson v. Green, 446 U.S. 14, 21, (1980), citing Imbler v. Pachtman, 424 U.S. 409, 442, and footnote 6 (1976).

47. Police Officer Jamar Goddard has been previously sued twice for civil rights violations in the Eastern District of New York and was represented by Corporation Counsel: Davis v. City of New York et al, 1:13-cv-05533-ARR-SMG (pending action for false arrest and related claims) and Davis v. City of New York et al, 1:12-cv-05137-NGG-RLM (settling for an undisclosed amount claims related to excessive force)

48. However, the City of New York has isolated NYPD officers like Police Officer Jamar Goddard from accountability for civil rights lawsuits by indemnifying officers who violate the constitutional rights of citizens, and, as a result, is preventing civil rights lawsuits from

² “NYPD gives quite the payday; AP report reveals police have dolled out \$1B to resolve lawsuits,” by Associated Press Writers Colleen Long and Jennifer Peltz via Daily News wire Report, <http://www.nydailynews.com/new-york/nypd-payday-ap-report-reveals-police-dolled-1b-resolve-lawsuits-article-1.189671>, October 15, 2010 last visited on January 27, 2014.

having any deterrent value to the City, the NYPD or its officers. Civil rights lawsuits against police officers have no impact on the officers' careers, regardless of the expense to the City of the officers' lawsuit liability, even after multiple lawsuits. In 1999, former Comptroller Alan Hevesi reported that there was a "a total disconnect" between the settlements of even substantial civil claims and police department action against officers.³ This "total disconnect" between officers' liability and NYPD discipline, results in a system where the City pays vast sums to settle false arrests, but the NYPD does nothing to investigate nor address the underlying causes of such false arrests or officers who have incurred large sums of civil rights liability.

49. The City Council, Government Operations Committee, despite being alerted at a City Council hearing on December 12, 2009, and on other occasions, to the obvious problem of officers and precincts with a disproportionate responsibility for civil rights lawsuit liability, has failed to take action to hold officers or precincts accountable. It has likewise failed to hold an investigative hearing into what extent specific officers, units and precincts are disproportionately responsible for New York City civil rights lawsuits.

50. Police Services Area 2 of the New York City Police Department has an extensive history of civil rights violations. According to the City Comptroller's Office fiscal year report for 2009, 56 Civilian Complaint Review Board complaints originated in Police Services Area 2.⁴ In addition to prior lawsuits, the City has been aware for some time, from lawsuits, notices of claim, complaints filed with the Civilian Complaint Review Board, and judicial rulings suppressing evidence and finding officers incredible as a matter of law, that a disturbing number of their police officers from the Police Services Area 2 unlawfully search and seize citizens,

³ Bob Hennelly's WNYC report, "Amid City Budget Crisis, New Scrutiny on Millions in NYPD Settlements" from June 8, 2011: <http://www.wnyc.org/articles/its-free-country/2011/jun/08/amid-city-budget-grappling-new-scrutiny-millions-nypd-settlements/>, last visited on January 27, 2014.

⁴ "CCRB: Attribution of Complaints to the Housing Bureau 2005 - 2009," <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Public-Safety/CCRB-Attribution-of-Complaints-to-the-Housing-Bure/cqhy-d5cj>, last visited on January 28, 2014.

bring charges against citizens with no legal basis, perjure themselves in charging instruments and testimony, and fail to intervene in and report the obviously illegal actions of their fellow officers.

51. Nevertheless, the City has repeatedly resisted attempts to catalog even basic information gleaned from civil rights lawsuits that could improve training, leadership, supervision, and discipline in the NYPD. The City's deliberate indifference towards the contents of civil rights litigation, individual officers repeatedly named in lawsuits, incidents repeatedly occurring in the same division, and patterns of misconduct that arise in civil rights litigation has caused the constitutional violations of excessive force and false arrest suffered by plaintiff.

52. Further, the City has no procedure to notify individual officers or their supervisors of unfavorable judicial review of their conduct or to calculate the total liability of an individual officer or of a precinct. Without this notification, improper search and seizure practices and incredible testimony go uncorrected, problematic supervision or leadership at the precinct level goes ignored, and repeated misconduct by individual officers goes unaccounted for. Even occasional judicial findings that officers have testified incredibly are not reported routinely to the police department or any oversight agencies.

53. All of the aforementioned has created a climate where police officers and detectives lie to prosecutors and in police paperwork and charging instruments, and testify falsely, with no fear of reprisal. "Informal inquiry by the court and among the judges of this court, as well as knowledge of cases in other federal and state courts, has revealed anecdotal evidence of repeated, widespread falsification by arresting police officers of the New York City Police Department. Despite numerous inquiries by commissions and strong reported efforts by the present administration-through selection of candidates for the police force stressing academic and other qualifications, serious training to avoid constitutional violations, and strong

disciplinary action within the department-there is some evidence of an attitude among officers that is sufficiently widespread to constitute a custom or policy by the city approving illegal conduct of the kind now charged.” See Colon v. City of New York, et al, 2009 WL 4263362 (E.D.N.Y.) (Weinstein, J.).

54. In Floyd v. City of New York, 08-cv-01034-SAS-HBP, Judge Scheindlin found that the City acted with "deliberate indifference toward the NYPD's practice of making unconstitutional stops and conducting unconstitutional frisks" and adopted "a policy of indirect racial profiling by targeting racially defined groups for stops based on local crime suspect data." (Opinion and Order, dated August 12, 2013, P.13).

55. The City is aware that all of the aforementioned has resulted in violations of citizens' constitutional rights. Despite such notice, the City has failed to take corrective action. This failure and these policies caused the officers in the present case to violate plaintiffs' civil rights, without fear of reprisal.

56. Plaintiff has been damaged as a result of the deliberate indifference of the Defendant City.

57. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff Michael McIntosh is entitled to compensatory damages in an amount to be determined by a jury and is further entitled to punitive damages against the individual defendants in an amount to be determined by a jury.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands a jury trial and the following relief jointly and severally against the defendants:

- a. Compensatory damages in an amount to be determined by a jury;
- b. Punitive damages in an amount to be determined by a jury;
- c. Costs, interest and attorney's fees, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1988; and

d. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper, including injunctive and declaratory relief.

Dated: New York, New York
January 28, 2014

By: Steven E. Lynch

/s/
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